

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THINK GRAND TRUNK MAKING STRATEGIC MOVE FOR TERMINAL

Boston Business Men Believe That Canada Road Seeks to Acquire Advantage Over Local Interests.

SUSPECT A MOTIVE

Any Opposition to Ultimate Success, They Feel Sure, Will Be to Obtain the Whip Hand for Future Use.

Boston business men who are in touch with the small points in the Grand Trunk terminal question are expressing optimistic opinions today relative to the probability that the Grand Trunk railway eventually will choose Boston as its New England terminus.

It is remarked by some that since all evidence seems to prove that Boston is the most desirable location for the Grand Trunk ocean terminal, the moves on the part of the Canadian officials that seem unfavorable to Boston may be of a strategic nature, for the purpose of getting the "whip-hand" over local railroad interests, which are generally believed to be lined up in strong opposition to the establishing of the rail terminal at the port.

The trackage arrangement with the Boston & Maine railroad from White River Junction to Boston, by which the Grand Trunk now reaches this city, it is held, since it is a temporary arrangement, cannot be long satisfactory to the Grand Trunk people or to Boston business men. This will be especially true upon the completion of the new extension of the Grand Trunk line in the west to Prince Rupert, which will make a total mileage of about 14,000 miles of Grand Trunk lines, and is expected to bring a great mass of new ocean business.

Bernard J. Rothwell, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who has been a leader in the movement to induce the Grand Trunk to establish a terminal at Boston, has expressed himself happy with the present outlook.

"We have shot our bolt," says Mr. Rothwell, "and now we must wait. The ultimate result can be but one thing: That Boston will be made the eastern terminus of the Grand Trunk system. This will be but a case of natural growth."

"At present, as President Hays of the Grand Trunk has said, existing conditions under which the road is shipping through Boston are satisfactory. But the future has changes in store."

"When the great Northwest, which is growing with great rapidity, so develops that the shipments of wheat and other commodities cannot be made to advantage under the present shipping arrangements, then arrangements will be made which will be more economic. When that time arrives Boston is obviously the port which the Grand Trunk and others of the Canadian transcontinental systems will find the most favorable terminus."

Expressing specific reasons for believing that there was little doubt that the Grand Trunk would ultimately find a terminus in Boston, President Rothwell said:

"It is now assured that the Grand Trunk is going to Providence, R. I., and is going to seek business there. In doing this the road is tending to decrease the business of the New Haven road. When this occurs it is easy to believe that a retaliatory measure will be taken by the New Haven and a correspondingly diminishing amount of business be shipped out of Boston that will pass over the Grand Trunk's system. When this occurs it is easy to see that the Grand Trunk will be called upon to extend its lines to this city for self-preservation and protection."

The terminal situation as seen from

WIN MR. ROOSEVELT TO MAKE SPEECH AT TENNESSEE EXHIBIT

(Continued on Page Five, Column Three.)

NEW YORK—Col. Theodore Roosevelt will make a speech on conservation at the Appalachian exposition in Knoxville, Tenn., Oct. 7. One week later President Taft will speak at the same exposition.

Colonel Roosevelt today accepted the invitation extended to him by a committee of Tennesseans who called at the Outlook office. They explained that the exposition was planned to favor conservation and that a speech from him would greatly aid the cause. Mr. Roosevelt expressed himself as delighted with the opportunity afforded.

Immediately following the visit of the Tennessee committee the third term boom hit the Outlook office. It was brought in by David F. Thompson, ambassador to Brazil and later to Mexico while Colonel Roosevelt was President. Mr. Thompson, who is a millionaire resident of Lincoln, Neb., when he emerged, said:

"I called to pay my respects to Colonel Roosevelt and tell him how popular he is out my way. I employ between 300 and 400 men in executive positions in the western states and during the past six weeks I have been in correspondence with all of them. I have asked them to ascertain just what the feeling of the country toward Colonel

Shattuck.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Seven.)

GOVERNMENT MOVES TO PREVENT HEBREW CONTRACT ARRIVALS

WASHINGTON—The doors of the United States were practically closed today against Russian Hebrew immigrants coming to this country in response to promises made by agents of American Jewish aid societies, when the department of commerce and labor announced that they would be barred under the contract labor law.

It is alleged that the aid organizations, which originally were designed to divert Jewish immigrants to the sparsely settled sections of the country and away from the eastern cities, have developed into labor bureaus and conduct extensive advertising campaigns in Russia.

As a result of their activities the Jewish immigration from Russia to the United States has increased enormously and the department has come to the conclusion that the organizations are operating in violation of the law.

The decision was made in connection with the application of 280 Russian Hebrews to enter the United States at Galveston, Tex. All but 34 were admitted, those excluded being barred on the ground that they were destitute and would become public charges. At the same time the department announced that no such leniency would be shown in the future and that the contract labor law would be applied to all such cases.

(Continued on Page Four, Column Four.)

Few persons who have the newspaper "bee" in their bonnets would delay beginning publication in all haste if they could be sure of duplicating by one-half The Christian Science Monitor's success.—The Fourth Estate.

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Have you ever thought that by giving this paper to another when you have read it you may interest a friend in clean journalism?

BAY STATE SHOOTERS DROP TO THIRD PLACE IN THE ALL-AMERICA

Result of Rapid Fire Contest on the 200-Yard Range Favors Naval and Marine Teams.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD DIRECTORS CONFIRM DENIAL OF INCREASE

Resolution Adopted at Special Meeting Says Stand of Officers Against the Men Should Be Maintained.

STRIKE IS EXPECTED

STRIKE STATISTICS:

States traversed by the lines: Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland.

Capitalization, \$593,515,894.36.

Mileage, 11,080.6.

Number of freight moved on lines east of Pittsburgh last year, 142,370,000.

Number of passengers carried on lines east of Pittsburgh, 30,413,560.

Number of men involved on lines east of Pittsburgh, 14,194.

Number of men involved on lines west of Pittsburgh, 10,806.

PHILADELPHIA—It is believed here that the possibility of a general strike on the Pennsylvania railroad was increased, and an indication given that the directorate will stand stably behind the officers of the road in refusing a wage increase to the men was given today when at a special meeting of the board of directors here the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that the board of directors does hereby approve of the position taken by its executive officers in relation to a demand for a further wage increase from certain classes of its employees and is of the opinion that such position should be firmly maintained."

When the general committees of the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, representing the membership of those two organizations on all Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, went into session soon after 10 o'clock today the breach between the railroad and their employees seemed to have widened, and a strike order which would tie up the entire system was looked for.

Negotiations with the railroad have been suspended and there is no apparent likelihood of their being resumed. Both the company and the men remain firm in their positions.

Before the meeting began it was the general opinion of the committees that a time for the walkout would be decided upon at the close of their deliberations. President Garretson of the railway conductors stated that whether a strike order will be given today depends entirely upon developments.

Power to call a strike was given to President Garretson and to President W. G. Lee of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen by the general committees of the trainmen and the conductors, following the conference of its sub-committee with General Manager W. H. Myers of the Pennsylvania last night.

Report it early in the day that the Erdman act would be invoked to set-

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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

RUSSIAN COURT RESPONSIBLE FOR POLITICAL SITUATION

Old Regime Objects to Being Displaced, While M. Stolypin Is Endeavoring to Appoint Officials on Account of Ability and Not Favoritism.

LONDON.—Referring to the political situation in Russia, the correspondent of the Times maintains that the root of the whole difficulty in regard to the state of tension through which the Duma is now passing is the court. He points out that it is not in the nature of things at all likely that the courtier, and those who have profited by the old state of things, should accept the inevitable results of the new regime, which would naturally include the regulation of the accounts, the more just distribution of favors and the displacement of those who are unable to satisfactorily fulfil their duties, without some opposition. Those very people who will be affected by the new regime are doing all in their power to prevent the inauguration of what should be a new and more prosperous era for Russia.

It is not considered that any change of ministers is probable, and it is as improbable that M. Stolypin will be replaced by some one else, as it is that M. Isvolsky, minister for foreign affairs, will be changed, in spite of the fact that they have not a very strong majority in the cabinet. In 1906, the Cadets hoped to be the means of upsetting the old regime, and in this connection the Cadets were in the same position as the Young Turks in Constantinople, with the exception that the former did not have the army to support them; they merely relied upon the moral support of the masses.

M. Stolypin is now endeavoring to bring about the same result but in a different manner, and he has already given expression to his policy by refusing to make exceptions to the laws for his privileged and powerful enemies, also endeavoring to appoint officials on account of their ability to carry on the duties intrusted to their charge, and not from any personal motives or favoritism. He has further instituted a series of far reaching investigations into acts of local administrators, and it was entirely on his own initiative and by his own policy that the land law of November, 1906, was carried through, a law which is rapidly creating a new rural Russia.

The main problem with which Russia faces is the creation of a middle term between the government and the people. The Cadets strove to conquer the government for the people, but they were

MR. TAFT GREETS RAIL CONGRESS

BERNE, Switzerland.—The Federal Council gave a banquet Thursday evening to the members of the International Railway Congress, at which covers were laid for 1100. A message was received from President Taft, saying:

"I send greetings to the International Railway Congress and sincerely hope that their conferences will result in general benefit and in improvement of railroad methods."

At a plenary session the congress adopted the reports of the sub-committees relating to the use of steel for rolling stock, the organization of large stations, the relations between railway and steamship lines and statistics on light railways.

VENEZUELAN IN FLIGHT.

WILLEMSTAD, Curacao.—Gen. Tello Mendoza, who was minister of finance in President Castro's cabinet and afterward governor of Caracas, arrived here Thursday in a sloop. He is fleeing from Venezuela by way of Buenos Aires.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"Caught in the Rain," Keith's—Vaudeville.

NEW YORK.—AMERICAN—Vaudeville. ASTOR—"Seven Days." HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudeville. KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—Vaudeville—Vaudeville.

CHICAGO.—AMERICAN—Vaudeville. COLONY—Madame Sherry. MAJESTIC—Vaudeville. OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter." WHITNEY—"My Cinderella Girl." PRINCESS—"Baby Mine."

Channel Islands Attract Many During Vacation Season

(Special to The Monitor.)
ST. HELIER.—The holiday topic is in the air. Just at this time you hear it during the city luncheon hour, in the home, and even sometimes in the office. Where can we go this year, or what shall we do, might appear to be among the burning questions of the hour. The world takes its holidays so very much more seriously now than it used to. Perhaps that is because it regards everything more or less in earnest these times. Something definite has to be accomplished, some new and unusual experience to be met with, possibly a strange tract of country to be visited, or a new set of customs studied, and needless to say the means and facilities for all this have been increased in a vast measure by improved communication and travel. Folk who but comparatively short while ago never ventured beyond the five or ten mile radius of their native village will journey all night, by excursion train, to spend perhaps one day by the seaside, returning again the next evening.

How far reaching has been the effect of this increased mobility all the world over, is probably not even now thoroughly understood. It is like the migration of birds, carrying in their beaks the flower seeds of one district to another, of one country to another land. Perhaps it is true to say that no two taste in the matter of spending a holiday exactly correspond. Those places therefore that possess the greatest variety of characteristics become not alone the most popular, but in course of time also the most crowded.

With many English people a very favorite resort of this kind is the Channel islands, which no doubt have been preserved to some extent from summer visitors in excessive numbers, by reason of the sea passage necessary to get there, comparatively short in distance though it be. And what do they offer toward the holiday? On all sides deep blue sea, plenty of boating, bathing and fishing, riding too may be had when the tide is low, and a huge beach of sand lies exposed for a gallop. Subjects for artists abound there. The peasantry are really quaint, more French both in manner and appearance than English, their customs are old and curious, in fact as wide a choice almost in matters that are of interest is to be found here as anywhere, so long of course as the holiday maker has no objection to passing the time either in boats or on the island, and on a comparatively small one too. There is no place for the automobile, nor indeed for the cyclist if he is seeking a really wide range of roads.

Of these islands, Jersey being the largest affords the greater scope for wandering abroad. One of most picturesque features of its coast line are the groups of huge seaweed covered rocks. A view above shows some of these at a point called La Corbiere. Climbing about among them, and stopping to gaze into the deep, clear pools of crystal looking seawater, containing quite a herbarium of seaweeds, splendid colored sea anemones and lovely shells, is one of the experiences never omitted from the note-book of a Jersey visitor. Again the harbor of St. Heliers, the chief town of the island, is full of interest to those who care for nautical affairs. Earlier in the season, when the young potato trade with the English channel ports is in full swing, these quays are a scene of constant activity and shipping business from sunrise till dusk.

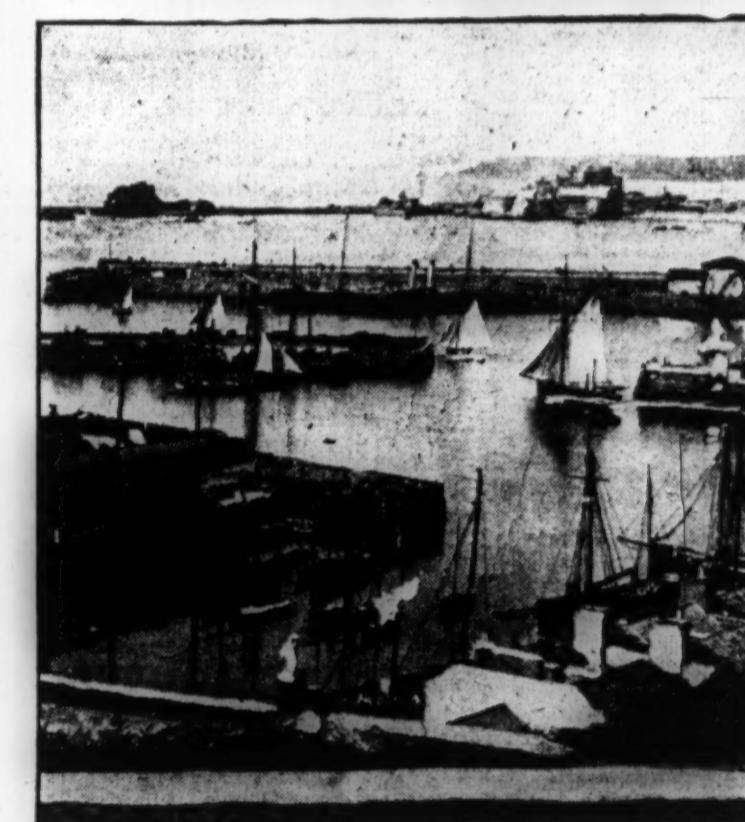
FRANCE OBSERVES HER ANNIVERSARY

PARIS.—A crowd numbering 750,000, including thousands of American tourists, witnessed the annual military review at Longchamps, in celebration of the great trade route between Mogador and the rich produce growing country regions known as the Soos, and it is pointed out that since the majority of the business is carried out on liberal credit, the collection of debts in the existing circumstances is extremely difficult if not hopeless.

"The Turks have chosen," he says "we ought to acquiesce and to secure the peace of Europe and the vast gain of commerce by acquiescing heartily." The Turks also are bent on having the railway, and they are devoting the whole of their attention to the development of the enterprise. With regard to the question of the route adopted, Sir William admits that the line is a difficult one. He considers, however, that it would not be more easy to construct a line along the route which the alternative lines must follow, in addition to which the route chosen has been commenced, and the work carried on too far for any chance now to be made. The line will be completed whether opposed by England or not.

FINAL RETURNS.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The final returns of the Manitoba elections give the government party 22 and the Liberals 14. This is a gain of one seat over the standing of the parties previously.



(Photos taken specially for The Monitor.)

SCENERY OF THE CHANNEL ISLES.

A glimpse of St. Heliers harbor, Jersey. Above is a view of La Corbiere.

TWO GOVERNORS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR TRADE DIVERSION

(Special to The Monitor.)

TANGIER, Morocco.—A somewhat serious state of affairs is prevailing at Tangier, which is the principal center of trade in southern Morocco. Owing to the unsatisfactory behavior and exactions of the two provincial governors, Anfous and Guilouli, practically all the traffic along the main route has ceased or has been diverted to other parts of the country. So serious is the situation considered to be that a petition has been forwarded by those interested in and connected with the commerce of the country to the French and other diplomatic representatives, asking that the European interests may be protected, since a very great proportion of the commerce of Tangier is financed by British, French and German firms. Anfous and Guilouli have control of the great trade route between Tangier and the rich produce growing country regions known as the Soos, and it is pointed out that since the majority of the business is carried out on liberal credit, the collection of debts in the existing circumstances is extremely difficult if not hopeless.

Sixty thousand troops participated,

Major T. Bentley Mott, American military attaché, rode with the other foreign attachés, and Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, secretary of the American embassy, occupied a place in the diplomatic tribune. Following the review the new military dirigible balloon Liberte executed a series of evolutions over the parade ground. Later the street fêtes, dances and other features were in full swing.

FINAL RETURNS.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The final returns of the Manitoba elections give the government party 22 and the Liberals 14. This is a gain of one seat over the standing of the parties previously.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Dozens of arrests are being made in connection with another revolutionary plot the police are said to have discovered with its headquarters in Paris and with Cherif Pasha, who was Turkish minister to Stockholm under Abdul Hamid, as its leader.

Many high officials and ex-officials of the old regime are either under arrest or police surveillance.

NEW COMPANIES ACT INJURING TRADE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Special to The Monitor.)

VICTORIA, B. C.—An attempt has recently been made by the boards of trade of Vancouver and Victoria to procure a suspension of the companies act, as passed by the last session of the Legislature; all possible pressure being brought to bear upon the government to that end, but without success. It was pointed out to the government executive that under the provisions of the new act no outside companies are allowed to purchase British Columbia lumber or salmon, or buy a mine or other property through agents, unless registered or licensed under provincial laws, although no such restrictions are placed upon individuals acting in their own capacity. Although it is claimed that the enforcement of this act will work hardship in certain quarters, and will tend to seriously injure the trade of the province, the provincial executive has decided not to interfere with its enforcement.

In this connection it is pointed out that it was only owing to the representations made by the French Chamber of Commerce that a bill introduced into Parliament in 1887 was withdrawn. In 1906, however, the merchants shipping act provided that no certificate of pilotage should be granted henceforth to the captain of a foreign vessel, unless he was an English subject. According to the French point of view the result of this is that no French captain is now able to profit by the benefits of the act of 1882, by escaping pilot dues. It is said that the Dieppe Grimsby Steamship Company pays \$2400 a year in pilot dues to the Humber harbor board. The French foreign minister has expressed the hope that the two countries will be able to come to a satisfactory agreement with regard to the question under discussion.

CANADA SHIPS SILVER.

COBALT, Ont.—Sixty-one bars of silver bullion have left here for the Bank of England. The total value was \$33,000.

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Ross Wins Golf Title

ALEXANDER ROSS TAKES OPEN GOLF TITLE FIFTH TIME

Brae-Burn Professional Leads
John Anderson, the Woodland Amateur, but Three Strokes—Campbell Third.

PRIZES ARE DIVIDED

MANCHESTER, Mass.—Alexander Ross, the professional golfer of the Brae-Burn Country Club, won the Massachusetts open golf tournament at the Essex County Country Club for the fifth time, turning in a total score of 305 for the 72 holes.

Closely behind him was an amateur player, John Anderson, of the Woodland Golf Club, who is a former amateur state champion. Mr. Anderson turned in a total score of 308. Alex Campbell, the Brookline Country Club professional, was third with 311, and T. L. McNamara of Boston fourth with 318.

Ross played a characteristic game, apparently careless and uneven, but upon analysis steady and thoughtful. His driving is superior to his putting, although the latter is brilliant. His card for the 72 holes was as follows:

(First Round.)
Out 4 4 4 5 4 4 5 3-38
In 4 5 3 5 4 3 5 5-38-76
(Second Round.)
Out 4 5 4 4 5 4 5 3-38
In 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 5-39-78-154
(Third Round.)
Out 5 3 4 4 5 4 5 3-38
In 6 5 3 4 5 4 6-40-78-230
(Fourth Round.)
Out 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 4-39
In 4 4 3 5 4 4 3 3 6-38-75-305

Anderson's feat is worthy of considerable commendation, when it is considered that his total score of 308 was but three strokes behind that of the winner. One or two bad holes in the first three rounds had something to do with making his total what it was and possibly depriving him of the championship honors. His card for the two days' play was as follows:

(First Round.)
Out 4 4 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 4-38
In 4 5 3 5 4 3 5 5-38-75
(Second Round.)
Out 5 3 4 4 5 4 5 5 4-42
In 6 5 3 4 5 4 5 5 4-50-81-150
(Third Round.)
Out 5 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 3-40
In 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 6-38-78-234
(Fourth Round.)
Out 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 3-34
In 5 4 4 5 4 4 5 5 4-40-74-305

By winning the title, Ross secured the first prize of \$80; Anderson got \$40, in plate; Campbell \$20 and McNamara \$10. In addition to the cash prize Ross receives a gold medal emblematic of the championship.

As was predicted earlier in the week, the professionals found the Essex County course a difficult proposition. The winners were practically the only ones to do the four rounds in 80 or better, while those who got 80 in the first day's play were well over that Thursday. Balls driven out of bounds counted much in the downfall of some of the contestants.

By winning five successive meetings Ross has done something that no other professional has done in this or any other land. In the six years that the Massachusetts title has been played for the only other winner was Donald J. Ross, the Oakley professional, who is a brother to Alex. This year Donald is in Scotland.

The summary of the play is as follows:

Player and club. 1 2 3 4 T1
Ross, Brae-Burn 70 78 70 57 305
Anderson, Woodland 75 78 73 74 308
Campbell, Country 75 78 73 74 308
MacNamara, Boston 70 76 81 77 313
Whitemore, Country 80 74 74 74 313
Brady, Hyannisport 78 74 80 81 315
McNamee, Boston 75 78 73 74 313
Lagerblad, Oakley 87 79 82 80 320
M. Campbell, County 84 80 85 81 330
Lockwood, Allston 84 82 82 82 334
Shimabukuro, H. F. 71 70 70 70 320
Cooper, Magnolia 82 87 88 88 329
Murphy, Salem 85 84 85 85 329
Wilder, Vesper 84 81 84 83 324
Ward, Belmont 84 81 84 83 324
Connors, Commonwealth 88 86 88 88 348
Hylan, Vesper 92 89 90 90 360
Bigelow, Country 91 91 91 92 361
Freeman, Wollaston 90 99 88 88 366

BOSTON FIREMAN NINE FOR NEW YORK

Twelve members of the Boston fire department will leave this evening on the steamer Harvard for New York to play the annual baseball game with the New York fire department team. This game will be played at the Bronx athletic park tomorrow afternoon, and the Boston team is confident of winning.

The local squad is managed by James P. Mahoney, and David A. Truesdale is the captain and plays first base. The other members of the team are: William F. McDermott, 2b; Charles F. O'Brien, 3b; John J. McDermott, ss; Louis C. Sticke, lf; Warren C. Stevens, cf; Joseph A. Moran, rf; Thomas L. Finn, pi; William J. Dunn, c.

After the game the New York players will give a dinner to their opponents at the West End casino. Acting Fire Commissioner Carroll intended to take the trip, but was forced to give it up on account of business.

PITTSBURG TO GET MARTIN.
PITTSBURG—Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of Catcher Martin from the Dayton (Ohio) Central League team for delivery to the Pittsburgh Nationals next fall.

Handsome Military Rifle Trophy



PRIZE FOR THE NEW ENGLAND INTERSTATE MATCH.
Massachusetts now holds this prize and leads all other teams in this year's contest.

BOSTON YACHTS OFF TO BOOTHBAY

Leave Winnegance Bay at 9 A.M. for Cruise Along the Maine Coast—Acushla II, the First in Port.

BATH, Me.—The fleet of the Boston Yacht Club left Winnegance bay this morning at 9 o'clock, for a 30-mile run down the coast to Boothbay harbor.

The fleet anchored Thursday night in Winnegance bay, and about 150 of the members enjoyed a shore dinner up the New Meadows river. The first boat into port was the Acushla II, owned by Wetmore and Savage, and the next four in the order that they finished were: Bruce's Goldenrod, Commodore Alfred Douglass' Shives, George Lee's Mavourneen and Jones' Nutmet.

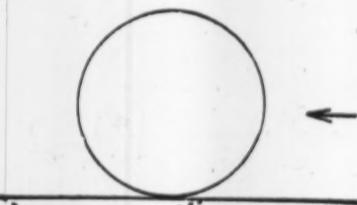
A light southerly breeze prevailed all day, increasing as the yachts proceeded further, and some of the leaders made remarkably fast time. The sea was smooth, and with clear skies overhead, the day was all that the cruising yachtsman could desire. Thirty yachts competed in the racing run, the others of the sail fleet proceeding through the islands, while some started late. The result was 6 to 2. The score:

RATIONAL GOLF BY JASON ROGERS.

Comparatively few golfers ever become master of the cleek. While cleek play is not the whole thing in golf it may be stated that so far as I have observed nearly all the top-notch players whom I have seen win championships and tournaments are good cleek players.

For the average player it seems much easier to gain the distance of a cleek shot by the use of a spoon or brassie, but somehow or other the substitute is seldom as reliable or effective as the correct shot.

Jerome D. Travers, H. Chandler Egan, Archie Graham, Charles H. Seeley



among the amateurs are fine cleek players, as are Alec Smith, Willie Anderson, Jack Hobens and nearly all the top-notch professionals.

The real secret of correct cleek play is that the player "must take turf" after hitting the ball in the stroke.

The trouble with most players is that they play their cleek shots the same as they would their brassie or putter, as if afraid of injuring the turf.

In the above diagram I endeavor to indicate by the dotted line under the ball where the turf should be taken.

Careful observation of the diagram will show that the club has hit the ball and traveled perhaps half an inch with its score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Boston 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 -1 4 1

Chicago 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 6 3

Batteries, R. Collins and Carrigan; White and Payne, Umpire, Evans.

(Second Game.)

Boston 0 0 0 2 0 1 2 1 1 -6 8 0

Chicago 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 -2 6 3

Batteries, Arellanes and Klebow; Smith and Sullivan, Umpire, Evans.

(Third Game.)

Boston 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

New York 1 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 -4 9 2

Cleveland 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -1 4 1

Batteries, Ford and Sweeney; Young and Easterly, Umpire, Connolly and Dineen.

SPECIAL CLASS.

Elap. Cord. Yacht and owner. Name. Aschua II. Wetmore and Savage. Golden Rod. G. E. Bruce.

CLASS C.

Maevourneen. George Lee. 3 30 25 3 37 50

Explorer. A. C. Moore. 4 00 44 3 37 57

Acushla III. A. B. French. 3 30 25 3 37 50

Shives. A. Douglass. 3 38 27 3 38 27

R. Gardner. 3 55 55 3 39 32

A. Merritt. 4 40 48 3 57 58

CLASS B.

Wetmore, A. F. Whittemore. 4 41 40 3 41 50

Tuniper. H. C. Cushing. 4 04 38 3 42 53

Virginia. H. Burgess. 4 02 23 3 36 42

Horn. O. M. Angier. 5 09 66 3 40 44

Acushla. H. Lundberg. 4 09 41 3 36 44

Novelties. A. M. Morris. 3 30 25 3 37 57

Nutmeg. A. C. Jones. 3 52 45 3 52 45

Mario L. H. O. Carroll. 4 01 12 3 35 53

Zidell. Homer and Reed. 4 37 53 3 34 49

Adventurer. C. K. Smith. 4 01 12 3 34 49

Mystic. F. J. Pearson. 4 41 40 3 48 50

Florida. V. P. West. 4 30 25 4 40 48

Shrub. R. Phillips. 5 05 48 4 42 53

Artemis. A. F. Whittemore. 4 40 35 3 42 51

CLASS A.

Acushla II. Wetmore and Savage. 3 29 40

Golden Rod. G. E. Bruce. 3 34 01

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THINK GRAND TRUNK MAKING STRATEGIC MOVE FOR TERMINAL

(Continued from Page One.)

The point of view of a member of the Legislature, which, by the passage of the Saunders bill, during the last few days of the session this year, has brought this matter to a crisis, is shown in a statement by Representative Russell A. Wood, of Cambridge, of the third Middlesex district. Representative Wood says: "The coming of the Grand Trunk railway into New England, to compete at close range with the New Haven road, is to my mind the most dramatic point reached in this railroad struggle, which has covered a space of years."

"The majority in the Legislature, which successfully held back the New Haven road three years ago, has dwindled into a feeble minority. Both Representatives Norman White and Robert Washburn at the end of the last session had to admit that the cause was a lost one. Representative Brown of Medford, on one of the last days of the session, said to me, 'I have fought the New Haven for three years, and it has all come to nothing; absolutely nothing.' These three men met the New Haven at every turn, but the big road with its seductive policies such as developing now this and now that part of the commonwealth, had the Legislature at its mercy."

"Now, just as sweeping victory seems in sight for the New Haven road, which shall insure that road a lasting control of the situation in New England, there appears from across the borders a railroad larger and older than the New Haven. It proposes to meet the New Haven in a contest for the passenger and freight privileges of New England, while at the same time it secures a needed eastern outlet for its anticipated immense western traffic. Its leaders are astute and its financial backing of the strongest."

"It is natural that the Grand Trunk should seek to engender rivalry between Boston and Providence, for in this way it may be able to demand many concessions."

"The war has been opened by a signal act of inadvertence on the part of the sponsors for the New Haven road. The Saunders' bill 'got by' the House of Representatives without arousing the slightest suspicion as to its real significance in scarcely any one. In a few more years it may be necessary to ask for still another investigation of the finances of the New Haven to see if they are able to meet their liabilities. At all events it will be decidedly refreshing next year in the Massachusetts Legislature to find some lobbyists at least who are not explaining why the New Haven road should hold and gag all the transportation facilities of the commonwealth."

New Haven to Merge Yard at Fitchburg With B. & M.

The merger of the Boston & Maine and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads took a concrete form Thursday, when engineers and superintendents of both the roads went to Fitchburg and examined the yards there with the view of concentrating the work there under one head.

The engineers discussed contemplated improvements and the merging of the two big yards into one and combining all the freight, passenger and other local interests of each road into a single proposition with a definite management.

The party included General Manager Frank Barr, General Superintendent C. E. Lee and Superintendent A. S. Cheever, representing the Boston & Maine railroad, and General Manager Samuel Higgins, General Superintendent B. R. Pollock, Superintendent Albert Ross of the Old Colony division of the New Haven road and General Engineer B. T. Wheeler and division Engineer J. W. Pearson of the New Haven system, with other minor officials.

GIVES CLEARING PAPERS TO BOAT FOR NICARAGUA

Orders From Washington
Allow Steamer With Ammunition to Leave Mobile — Pittman Ill-Treated.

WASHINGTON — Acting Secretary of the department of commerce and labor decided that the facts presented to him do not warrant the withholding of clearance papers to the Norwegian steamer *Ustvæn*, now at Mobile, Ala., and destined for Bluefields, Nicaragua, with munitions of war aboard. Collector Ashley at Mobile had refused such papers and the case was referred to Washington.

There being no armed expedition abroad, the conclusion was reached that the collector was not justified in withholding clearance.

WASHINGTON — William Pittman, the Cambridge (Mass.) man captured by the Madriz government forces near Bluefields, has been found in an overcrowded local prison at Managua, Nicaragua, by Consul Olivares. The consul, through protests, forced Dr. Madriz to furnish the adventurous American better prison accommodations.

Consul Olivares cabled to the state department that the anti-American feeling in the western part of Nicaragua, the section under control of the Madriz faction, is growing stronger.

MILITARY AVIATORS ENGAGE IN SHAM CONTEST WITH GUNS

VINCENNES, France.—Military aviators engaged Thursday in a mimic aerial battle at Vincennes. The Blues, representing the attacking force, beat the Reds, the defending force. Both forces carried guns to a height of 100 meters, about 325 feet.

The Reds suddenly encountered the Blues, who fired, and the Reds were obliged to retreat and were declared defeated. The Blue flew off to Chalons to report their success.

PELHAM, N. H.—The balloon Massachusetts, piloted by Charles J. Glidden, landed here Thursday afternoon. The balloon went up from Lowell at 4 p. m., bearing beside Mr. Glidden, Charles A. West and Col. William M. Bunting of Boston.

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng.—A. Rawlin-

HEAD OF VAUDEVILLE ASSOCIATION ORDERS BAN ON FIGHT FILMS

HAMILTON, O.—President McCarthy of the National Vaudeville Association, controlling more than 250 theaters in the middle West, today wired managers prohibiting the Reno fight pictures.

Mr. McCarthy says the order was issued on account of the disposition on the part of thousands of citizens to put a ban on the prize fight pictures and the antagonism of Governors and mayors in many states and cities.

President McCarthy is part owner and manager of the Grand theater in this city and the Walnut Street theater in Louisville, Ky.

He was formerly one of the stars on the Keith circuit, assisting in the opening of the Bijou theater in Boston.

Reports of progress in the Christian Endeavor campaign against the exhibition of the moving pictures of the recent prize fight were received today from distant parts of the country by General Secretary William P. Shaw of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, at the society's headquarters in Boston.

"At Lincoln, Neb., the mayor of the city has prohibited the exhibition of the pictures, and at Kansas City there is on ordinance concerning the pictures now before the city council," says Mr. Shaw.

Mayor Fitzgerald today is awaiting action at law by the owners of motion pictures of the Reno prize fight to contest the executive's right to attach to the license of local picture establishments the condition that fight pictures shall not be shown. The mayor firmly believes that his stand will be upheld by the courts.

MILK CONTRACTORS OF BOSTON TO URGE FINAL RATE BATTLE

BOSTON milk dealers are preparing to do all in their power to show the interstate commerce commission why the proposed new railroad rates on milk hauled to Boston are unreasonable, in the 120 days of grace which have been granted by the commission at Washington for the purpose of investigation.

W. A. Graustein, a contractor, charges that the railroad companies have taken advantage of the Saunders bill, passed by the legislature as a result of the recent milk inquiry on Beacon Hill, and have discriminated against producer, distributor and consumer. Mr. Saunders, author of the bill, is said to be of somewhat the same opinion.

It is stated that a petition is being circulated calling upon Governor Draper to do all in his power to prevent the enforcement of the new rates.

TENTH ARTILLERY FOR BOSTON FORT

BROCKTON, Mass.—Early Saturday morning tenth company, corps of coast artillery, will leave for Fort Strong for its tour of duty next week in Boston harbor. Out of town members of the company will sleep at the armory tonight, and will be in readiness for the start at 5:45 a. m.

The full company will go, dressed in regulation khaki uniforms, with baveroons, canteens and overcoats. Their instruction next week will be on the 10-inch guns and during their stay it is expected there will be an attack upon the fort from the sea to furnish the militiamen with discipline and practise.

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WIN MR. ROOSEVELT
TO MAKE SPEECH AT
TENNESSEE EXHIBIT

(Continued from Page One.)

GAIN IN MALDEN
POPULATION IS A
RECORD BREAKER

Roosevelt is. They unanimously reported that nearly everyone on talked with favors the Republicans nominating Colonel Roosevelt for a third term as President.

"During all of my travels I have not found a single Republican that was not convinced that Mr. Roosevelt must be named by the Republicans unless the country was to witness a sweeping Democratic victory at the next general election."

When asked if he had told all this to Colonel Roosevelt Mr. Thompson said he had not had time to go into details on the present visit, but intimated that he expected to make a further call on the former President.

Congressman Herbert Parsons, State Senator Wainwright and John A. Sleicher each paid brief visits to the colonel.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Colonel Roosevelt has just announced the itinerary of his two speaking tours.

The western trip is to begin Aug. 25 and will end Sept. 11. The southern trip will last from Oct. 6 to Oct. 11. The itineraries:

Western trip—Aug. 25, leave New York; Aug. 27, arrive Cheyenne; Aug. 29, Denver; Aug. 31, Ossawatomie, Kan.; Sept. 2, Omaha; Sept. 3, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Sept. 5, Fargo, N. D.; Sept. 6, St. Paul; Sept. 7, Milwaukee; Sept. 8, Freeport, Ill., and Chicago; Sept. 10, Pittsburgh; Sept. 11, arrive New York.

Southern trip—Oct. 6, leave New York; Oct. 8, Atlanta, Ga.; Oct. 10, Hot Springs, Ark.; Oct. 12, Peoria, Ill.; Oct. 13, speech in Indiana for Senator Beveridge at a place not yet chosen.

NAVAL RESERVES
PREPARING SHIP

HULL, Mass.—A number of the naval reserves of the state force went aboard the U. S. S. Chicago, anchored in Narragansett Roads, here today. They will get the ship ready for the engineer division of the reserves and 100 naval men who come aboard tomorrow for a standardization run.

Chief of brigade Captain Daniel Goodridge today sent out a call for a council of the naval reserve officers aboard the Chicago tomorrow evening.

DISMISS NAVY PAYMASTER.

WASHINGTON—Assistant Paymaster Lawrence G. Haughey of Indiana, attached to the Castine of the Atlantic torpedo fleet, has just been dismissed from the navy on a charge of embezzlement.

He made restitution of \$3500.

ELKS AT DETROIT
SEE AUTO PARADE

DETROIT—This city exploited its biggest industry before the Elks convention today when 2500 automobiles, all decorated, lined up for the biggest automobile parade ever held. Cars of every size and make were in line, and the crowd that turned out to view the pageant rivaled in size the one that jammed the streets to see yesterday's parade.

ENDS LONG SERVICE AS CLERK.

MERRIMAC, Mass.—Bailey Sargent, for 34 years clerk of the town, has sent his resignation to the selectmen.

Railroad Board Chairman
Is a Tentative Candidate
for Nominee for Congress

NEW YORK—Oscar Hammerstein, who accepted \$1,000,000 to stop his fight for control of the grand opera business of this country, returned from Europe on the Lusitania today. The former proprietor of the Manhattan opera house vigorously denied that he planned to try to continue in the operatic field.

Mr. Hammerstein admitted he had tried to engage some noted singers and dancers abroad but intimated they were to appear in vaudeville at his son's music hall. Asked about the refusal of the Russian authorities to permit him to enter Russia because he is a Jew, Mr. Hammerstein said:

"My failure to go to Russia was due to the instigation of some one whom I cannot name and I am going to investigate the matter. My course will be guided by a competent lawyer."

When asked about his future plans, Mr. Hammerstein said:

"What does a man expect to do but work? I shall be busy enough but just how I cannot say."

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DIRECTORY OF

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Lovett Advertising Co., Inc., Room 68, 262 Washington St., Boston.

C. Ironmonger, 20 Vesey St., New York, N.Y.

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES AND SIGNS

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Warren & Gerlach, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.

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Josiah S. Dean, 18 Tremont St., Boston.
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The Southern Mfg. Co., Good Luck Brand, Richmond, Va., U.S.A.

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Morris & Butler, 97 Summer St., Boston.

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Howard Dustless-Duster Co., 164 Federal St., Boston, Mass.

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DESIGNERS OF DIAMOND JEWELRY

Carl H. Skinner, 12 Milk St., Boston.

DUSTLESS-DUSTERS

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Dickinson Electrotype Foundry, 270 Congress St., Boston.

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Sunbeam Incandescent Lamp Co., 509 South Clinton St., Chicago; 403 West St., New York, N.Y.

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Magee Furnace Co., 38 Union St., and 64 Summer St., Boston.

ELECTRIC HEATING DEVICES

Simplex Electric Heating Co., Cambridge, Mass.

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J. S. Sieve & Co., 105 Summer St., Boston.

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W. J. Sullivan, 99 Southampton St., Boston, Mass.

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A. E. Martell Co., 189 Devonshire St., Boston.

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Harrison Supply Co., 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Extension, Boston.

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Chandler & Farquhar Co., 38 Federal St., Boston.

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W. E. Dennis, 88 Broad St., Boston.

MANUFACTURERS' CLOTHING

Pierce Billings & Co., 89 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER DEALERS

Andrews-Burr Paper Co., 54 India St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER MANUFACTURING

Bay State Paper Co., 60 India St., Boston, Mass.

PINE AND HARDWOOD LUMBER MFRS AND EXPORTERS

Southern Pine Lumber Co., Texarkana, Ark.

PAPERHANGERS' PASTE

Boston Paste Co., 81 Travers St., Boston.

PAPER DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

The Arnold Roberts Co., 180 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

PAPER MANUFACTURERS

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May Marion Pattern Co., 182 E. 23d St., New York City, N.Y.

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Crandall & Brown, 3300 Center Ave., Chicago.

WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS

H. C. Kastner Paper Co., 28 Elm St., New York, N.Y.

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Royal Skirt Mfg. Co., 67 Essex St., Boston.

WOOL

F. N. Graves & Co., 334 Summer St., Boston.

WOOL COMMISSION

Geo. W. Benedict, 228 Summer St., Boston.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

PLAIN FITTED CORSET COVER.

The closely fitting corset cover is a necessity under closely fitting gowns. This one is shaped yet quite simple. It can be made as illustrated or cut off at the waist line as preferred. All the materials that are used for corset covers are appropriate, for this one is made of batiste with trimming of lace.

These are fronts, backs and under-gores. The front edges are finished with hems. The closing can be made with buttons and buttonholes or invisibly by means of buttons and button-holes in a fly as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 1 yard 36 1/2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1 1/2 yards of insertion, 2 1/2 yards of heading, 3 1/2 yards of edging.

The pattern (No. 0707) may be had in sizes from 36 to 46 inches bust measure and can be obtained at any May Marion agency or will be mailed on receipt of price (10c). Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

It is well to remember that the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company has removed to its new premises at 100 Franklin street, where it will conduct all departments of its extensive business. This includes the safe deposit department, which claims especial attention.

The vault is the largest in New England and is equipped with every known safety device. Those having valuable in the shape of silverware, jewelry or documents could not do better than place them in the safe keeping of the company, particularly during the period of their summer absence from home.

—ooo—

Maynard & Potter, jewelers and silversmiths, 416 Boylston street, offer the readers of The Monitor the opportunity of seeing entirely new designs of gold jewelry set with precious stones.

These various pieces have been made up for the fall business and have never been previously exhibited. As a special inducement to purchase at this time a discount of 10 per cent is offered for the week of July 18. The goods will be shown upon request only.

—ooo—

Attention should be given to Macular Parker Company's marksmanship sale of men's fancy flannel cutting suits, blue serge suits and lined suits. Boys' wash suits are being sold at \$1 upward.

—ooo—

A. Shuman & Co. are kept busy attending to the needs of the trade.

They are supplying the demand for two-piece outing suits, being fortunate enough to secure some time ago from three of the leading New England mills the remaining stock of this season's manufacture of wool crashes, homespun and cricket cloths at a 10 per cent reduction in price.

The Shuman company are having these fine workshirts into finely tailored and stylish garments.

The advantageous purchase above referred to enables them to sell suits which under ordinary conditions would cost \$10, \$15 and \$20 at \$6, \$8 and \$10.

—ooo—

MINT SWEET CRACKERS.

The old English custom handed down from one generation to another of serving mint sweet crackers with tea is still in vogue in Virginia. These little wafers are made by mixing into a dough six cups of flour, three cups of sugar, one cupful each of milk and butter. Mix together in the rotation indicated, adding a level tablespoonful of baking powder to the flour, the last ingredient being a tablespoonful of chopped mint. Roll the dough out thin, cut into squares and bake a delicate brown. These wafers will keep as nicely as cookies do, and are fine to include in a picnic luncheon or for serving after dinner.

—ooo—

CHERRY MOUSSE.

Mix well together one pint of very thick cream, three tablespoonsfuls of powdered sugar, one drop of bitter almond extract, and one cupful of cherry juice. Chill thoroughly, then whip, setting the bowl in a pan of ice water. Take off the froth as it rises and lay it on a sieve. When no more froth will rise, turn the drained whip carefully into a mold, cover tightly, and bury in ice and salt, as for freezing. Let it stand for two hours, wipe off the mold, and turn out.

—ooo—

MINT SHERBET.

Have ready the juice of five lemons, one pint of sugar, a quart of water, half a cupful of mint leaves pressed down hard and a tablespoonful of gelatine. Let the water and sugar come to the boiling point, then add the gelatine and remove it instantly from the stove. Crush the mint leaves and stir them into the boiling water. Add also the lemon juice. When cold strain into a freezer and freeze at once.

—ooo—

SAUCE TARTARE.

Mix 1 tablespoonful of mixed mustard, 1 level teaspoonful of sugar, 1 level teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of cayenne. Stir in the unbeaten yolks of 2 eggs, add 1 cupful of olive oil and 3 tablespoonsfuls of vinegar alternately. When the sauce is smooth and thick add 1 rounded tablespoonful of chopped capers and chopped pickles and 1 teaspoonful of onion juice. Serve this sauce with broiled chicken, fried fish or cold tongue.

—ooo—

IN THE SHOPS OF THOSE WHO ADVERTISE WITH US.

Jordan Marsh Company have now for sale on the third floor of their main

INDUSTRIAL SECURITIES

Wheeler & Shaw, Inc., 79 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

INSURANCE AGENTS AND BROKERS

Hinckley & Woods, 22 Kilby St., Boston, Mass.

JERSEYS AND SWEATER COATS

William H. Wys & Co., Needham, Mass.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUIT MFGRS

Carter's Underwear, Needham Heights, Mass.

FERTILIZERS

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., Richmond, Va.

Commerce and Industry

UNION PACIFIC IN HUNDRED MILLION DOLLAR CLASS NOW

Earnings for the Year Show
Eighteen Million More
Than Needed to Pay the 10
Per Cent Dividend.

NEW GROSS RECORD

In the fiscal year just closed Union Pacific earned its 10 per cent common dividend with over \$18,000,000 to spare. This compares with a margin over dividend requirements in the 1909 year of \$17,086,401. But the common earnings of 18.4 per cent for the past 12 months contrast with 18.8 per cent in 1909, as the company now has \$216,579,300 common outstanding, compared with \$199,302,900 a year ago, an increase of \$17,477,000.

The feature of the past year's operations was the magnificent increase in gross, which with June estimated reached the \$90,000,000 mark, a gain of \$12,640,000, or 16.3 per cent, over 1909. And this on top of the fact that 1909 gross was in itself a record.

With \$90,000,000 gross from operations Union Pacific may properly be considered in that class of roads earning over \$100,000,000 annually, for in 1910 its total revenues aggregated over \$107,000,000, viz: Gross from operations \$90,000,000, income from investments \$17,000,000; total \$107,000,000.

This income is exceeded by but two other systems, Southern Pacific and Pennsylvania; it is just about equalled by Atchison.

Income account of the Union Pacific for 1910 would show substantially as follows in comparison with 1909 actual results:

	1910	1909	% in.
Gross	\$90,000,000	\$77,360,429	28.1
Operating exp.	50,000,000	30,073,648	28.1
Interest, etc.	to gross	55.5%	50.5%
Net	40,000,000	38,286,781	4.2
Other income	17,000,000	17,736,300	2.2
Total income	\$107,000,000	\$96,023,174	2.2
Charges	13,400,000	14,424,769	-7.1
Sum of all	50,000,000	51,568,501	-3.0
Net dividends	3,981,700	3,981,700	0.0
Bal. for com.	\$30,017,230	\$37,616,633	6.1
Div. on com.	\$10,519,300 stck	\$18.4%	... 18.4%
Other	\$199,302,900 stck	18.4%	... 18.4%

*Decrease.
Apart from the increase in gross, the striking feature of these earnings is the extraordinary rise in expenses. The detailed expense figures are only available.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

EASTBOUND.
Sailings from New York.
*Cincinnati, for Hamburg..... July 16
*Berlin, for Mediterranean ports..... July 16
Milwaukee, for London..... July 16
Lapland, for Antwerp and Dover..... July 16
*Vitória, for Liverpool..... July 16
*Kingsbridge, for Bremen..... July 16
Barcelona, for New York..... July 16
Eddystone, for Mediterranean ports..... July 16
*Nieuw Amsterdam, for Rotterdam..... July 16
Eddystone, for Mediterranean ports..... July 16
Malta, for Southampton..... July 16
Lusitania, for Liverpool..... July 16
*Clevedon, for Hamburg..... July 16
Mediterranean, for Mediterranean ports..... July 16
Bremen, for Bremen..... July 16
Calabria, for Mediterranean ports..... July 16
Oscar II, for Copenhagen..... July 16
La Lorraine, for Havre..... July 16
Calais, for Le Havre..... July 16
Re d'Italia, for Mediterranean ports..... July 16
Clevedon, for Hamburg..... July 16
*Austria, for Liverpool..... July 16
St. Paul, for Southampton..... July 16
Minnetonka, for London..... July 16
*Escomia, for Antwerp and Dover..... July 16
Cedric, for Liverpool..... July 16
Chicago, for Havre..... July 16
Sailings from Boston.

Manitou, for Antwerp..... July 16
Philadelphia, for London..... July 16
Rhineberg, for Havana..... July 16
Saxonia, for Liverpool..... July 16
Toronto, for Hull..... July 16
Andry, for Rotterdam..... July 16
Nantucket, for Glasgow..... July 16
Bosnia for Hamburg..... July 16
Zeeland, for Liverpool..... July 16
Columbian, for London..... July 16
Samland, for Glasgow..... July 16
Caledonian, for Glasgow..... July 16
Sailings from Montreal.

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool..... July 16
Canada, for Liverpool..... July 16
Lake Manitoba, for Liverpool..... July 16
Royal Edward, for Bristol..... July 16
Magantic, for Liverpool..... July 16
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool..... July 16
Dominion, for Liverpool..... July 16
Sailings from Philadelphia.

Manitou, for Liverpool..... July 16
Westbound.

Sailings from New York.

The Leyland line steamship Philadelphia, Captain George, leaving here this afternoon for London, takes out no grain and has only a fair cargo. Her shipments include 400 head of cattle, 250 tons of provisions, 400 tons of flour, 180 tons of lumber and a quantity of general freight.

The str Hippolyte Dumois, from Port Limon, this morning, brt in 16,000 pounds bananas.

Str Soutra (Br), from Sagua and Matanzas, brt 30,000 bags sugar for American Sugar Refining Co.

POSTAL BANKS TO BE AN IMPORTANT FEATURE IN EAST

Foreign Population Likely to Be the Heaviest Depositors —No Arrangements Yet for Establishing System.

NEED OF THE WEST

Though the postal savings bank bill recently passed by Congress was framed particularly with a view to meeting assumed western needs, where banking facilities are few, it is the general belief among those who have made a study of the situation, that the new institution will be more of a feature in the East than has generally been anticipated.

In the West postal savings banks will afford increased banking facilities in thinly populated sections. Statistics show that in the territory just west of the Mississippi, the average distance from a bank to a postoffice is 15 miles. Just east of the Rocky mountains the average distance from bank to postoffice is 25 miles, and just over the mountain on the Pacific side the average distance is 35 miles. There are approximately 60,000 postoffices in the United States, so that with postal savings banks established, it will be tantamount to establishing an equal number of banks of deposit throughout the country.

In the East the chief patronage of the postal savings banks is expected from the foreign population. The amount of money deposited in postoffices by foreigners against which they draw money orders payable to bearer is enormous. On these funds depositors are willing to forego all interest return to secure safety of principal. The amount deposited in postoffices against which money orders are drawn to be deposited with foreign savings banks is probably even larger than funds left on deposit in American postoffices.

Even in Boston, the home of savings banks, the amount of money secured by these extraordinary methods by foreigners would probably amount to \$100,000 annually. This, moreover, is accumulated without any advertising or encouragement from postoffices such as postal savings banks would naturally receive. Moreover, there would under that system be the additional inducement of 2 per cent interest to coax funds out of hiding.

No steps have as yet been taken toward establishing the system in Boston, nor are any likely anywhere until the details of the plan are worked out by the Washington authorities, and a bureau to supervise the chain of banks is established.

ONLY PART OF BONDS BID FOR

ALBANY—When the proposals for \$11,000,000 4 per cent 50-year canal improvement bonds were opened by State Controller Williams Thursday it was found that only \$8,732,000 of the issue had been bid for. The best offer was \$115 for \$1000 and came from the First National Bank of Hancock, N. Y., and the lowest bid was 90.9 by the Peoples State Bank of Detroit.

Mr. Williams purchased for the sinking fund the \$2,242,000 of the issue not subscribed for. He rejected the two bids that were below par.

able to April 30, but that is sufficient to give a good idea of the final results.

Ten months to April 30:

	1910	1909	gr. in.
Main. way.....	\$7,550,563	\$8,006,966	20.1
Main. equip.	7,555,438	6,200,874	13.9
Total main.	\$15,518,001	\$12,207,870	34.0
Trans. etc.	21,906,578	17,952,061	40.3
Total expenses.....	\$37,384,969	\$30,160,531	74.3
Ratio to gross.....	36.5%	34.0%	2.5
Gross.....	73,900,872	64,224,554	10.0

It is clear from the foregoing that the absorption of 75 per cent of increase in gross expenses is more than 50 per cent due to higher operating costs rather than to greater maintenance. To be sure, upkeep charges increased somewhat, but instead of overshadowing the factor of transportation, as is the case among several of the other western systems, notably, the Burlington and Atchison, the enlarged maintenance actually constitutes a smaller portion of the total increase in expenses.

Union Pacific is not the only road in the West to show a higher operating ratio in 1910 than 1909. Natural causes and an increase in cost of materials and labor have been generally felt. It seems probable that some few years will elapse before costs can be gotten down again to where they were just after the panic.

Outside of its divisible surplus shown in the income account, there is one Union Pacific equity which can be calculated with a certain degree of accuracy, namely, Southern Pacific's surplus. In reality, Union and Southern Pacific are one road. The Union governs the latter's policies absolutely and is final judge of what shall be done with its surplus earnings.

In the late year, Southern earned a surplus over and above dividend requirements of about \$14,000,000, of which Union's equity may be roughly placed at \$6,300,000, sufficient to bring Union's net for common shares up to over \$46,000,000, or 21.3 per cent on its \$216,917,230 common stock, viz.: Union Pacific divisible surplus, \$39,917,230; 40 per cent of Southern Pacific surplus, \$6,300,000, total, \$46,217,230.

These facts are eloquent testimony to the security behind the 10 per cent dividend rate.

Produce Markets

Arrivals.

Steamer Hippolyte Dumois, from Port Limon, with 16,000 stems bananas for United Fruit Company.

Steamer Gloucester, from Norfolk, with 1933 bbls potatoes, 133 bbls 196 erts cucumbers, 25 erts eggplant, 20 erts cantaloupes, 125 erts squash, 355 beets apples, 200 erts tomatoes.

Steamer City of Augusta, from Savannah, with 4 cars watermelons, 121 bbls peaches.

Steamer Harvard, from New York, with 750 bxs lemons, 373 bxs macaroni.

Steamer Yale, from New York, with 436 bxs lemons, 100 erts pineapples, 115 bxs macaroni.

Steamer Harvard, from New York, with 750 bxs lemons, 373 bxs macaroni.

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Steamer Harvard, from New York, with 750 bxs lemons

Those wishing to use this page for a Free Advertisement must write their advertisement on the blank on page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ADJUSTER (60), long experience in insurance as loss adjuster and adjuster's agent; good references. Will consider any good proposition along Insurance line. Address K. 569 Monitor Office.

ADVERTISING MAN would like to obtain position with reliable advertising agency, newspaper or magazine; can furnish references to ability, etc.; age 27. Address M. S. Martin, 207 Pleasant st., Boston.

ADVERTISING MANAGER wants position anywhere, knowledge advertising, writing, printing, designing, catalog and booklet work. J. G. K. 48 Tremont st., Boston.

ARCHITECT'S ASS'T desires position as draftsman, lettering, blueprinting, etc.; married; age 27. T. C. CORNALL, 508 Main st., Brockton, Mass.

ENGINEER (Architect), age 18; \$5 week; wants A.I. references. Mention No. 3003. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEER, draftsman, surveyor, rodman; age 22; \$60-\$75 month. A.I. references and experience. Mention No. 3003. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

GARAGE MAN (colored) desired; drives position. J. C. T. 29 Hammond st., Boston.

GENERAL MAN, English, speaking German (21), desires position in a private residence; able to take care of horses. FRED FLIEGER, Bussy st., E. Dedham, Mass.

ATTENDANT (STENOGRAPIHER), age 22; \$15 week; A.I. references and experience. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

AUTOMOBILE HELPER, painter, job carpenter, glazing; age 51; \$12 week. Mention No. 3113. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER, first class all round, 10 years' experience; as foreman; married and temperate; best of references; country preferred. H. BERNARD WADSWORTH, 19 Elm Street, Melrose.

BABIER, American, young man, desires to learn the business; good references. E. ELLENBOGEN, 1828 Wash. st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, timekeeper, auditor, book clerk; age 26; \$15-\$22 week; 3 years' experience; A.I. references. Mention No. 3110. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, reliable, temperate, industrious, intelligent, desires position, quick and accurate at figures, or will work as elevator, janitor, or messenger; all round man. HENRY A. ANTHONY, 10 North Dame, suite 1, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, and cost accountants; desires position; strong points accuracy, reliability and system; high grade recommended. H. SMITH, 9 Southwick st., Middleboro, Mass.

BOY 12 years old, strong and active, used to work, would help on a farm for his keep through the summer. B. J. K., 207 White st., Waverley, Mass.

BOY wishes work of any kind during the summer; good references. PATRICK O'KEEFE, 7 Rogers ave., Roxbury, Mass.

BUNNER (60) wishes position with wholesale or retail trade; having experience in dry goods and shoe business; formerly in business for self; would consider position as department supervisor. Address N. 564, Mount Auburn st., Cambridge.

CANIS (gatian) worker; age 17; \$4 week; mention No. 3001. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, cashier, timekeeper, auditor, book clerk; age 26; \$15-\$22 week; 3 years' experience; A.I. references. Mention No. 3004. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

BOOKKEEPER, reliable, temperate, industrious, intelligent, desires position, quick and accurate at figures, or will work as elevator, janitor, or messenger; all round man. HENRY A. ANTHONY, 10 North Dame, suite 1, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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BOY wishes work of any kind during the summer; good references. PATRICK O'KEEFE, 7 Rogers ave., Roxbury, Mass.

LABORER desires position. JOHN H. TOWNSEND, 53 Warwick st., Boston.

MAN, temperate, reliable, wants night or day work of any kind. THOMAS JENNINGS, 42 Fayette st., Boston.

LABORER, experienced, and cost accountants; desires position; strong points accuracy, reliability and system; high grade recommended. H. SMITH, 9 Southwick st., Middleboro, Mass.

LABORER desires position. JOHN H. TOWNSEND, 53 Warwick st., Boston.

LABORER, messenger, watchman; age 53; \$14 week; 15 years' experience with steam boilers and taking care of building. HENRY A. ANTHONY, 10 North Dame, suite 1, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

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New Home to Be Ready Next Year

Nearly 1000 employees of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company will be housed in this 10-story building, which will occupy a whole block.



TELEPHONE COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING.

Needed increased facilities for employees have necessitated the erection of this new structure by the New England Tel. & Tel. Co.

In order to take care of its rapidly increasing army of employees, the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company has commenced the construction of the building shown in the accompanying illustration in Fort Hill square, to be occupied entirely by general executive officers and their employees. It will be 10 stories in height, of steel construction, and will be completed about June 1, 1911.

The building will occupy an entire square bounded by Oliver, High, Batterymarch and Wendell streets, will have an average length of 135 feet, an average width of 95 feet, and will cover a ground area of over 12,000 square feet. The total floor space, exclusive of hallways, elevators, etc., will be approximately 88,000 square feet.

About 900 employees will move into the building which has been designed to accommodate about 1200 ultimately. At present these employees are located in a number of buildings. Several hundred others employed in the seven metropolitan exchanges and a number of clerks and workmen will continue to present locations.

The building has been designed primarily for office work, but certain floors will be constructed with regard to height and strength so as to permit the instal-

lation of exchange equipment if found desirable in the future to install it.

The main entrance will be on Oliver street with another similar entrance on Batterymarch street. A practically straight corridor will connect the entrances.

The exterior of the lower part will be polished granite. Above that, to the level of the third floor, limestone will be used. The remainder of the exterior will be of light brown buff tapestry brick with limestone and terra cotta trimmings. The interior will be finished in oak.

All floors will be of granolithic covered with linoleum or similar material. All wiring to desks will be placed in conduits concealed in the floors with outlets arranged near any desk in any location.

There will be four electric elevators of the latest model, direct traction type, combining maximum of safety and efficiency of operation. The building will be equipped with a mechanical ventilating system. The lighting will be universal ceiling illumination.

The plans and specifications were prepared by Peabody & Stearns, architects; Hollis French and Allen Hubbard, heating and ventilating engineers, under the supervision of the telephone company engineering department.

REAL ESTATE NEWS

Several brokers report that they are doing a very good business in local realty, but others say that the summer lull is on. Purchasers both for investment and for their own use are unmistakably keeping their eyes open and are picking up desirable parcels whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Property in the Back Bay district is in marked favor, and the South End shows more activity than it has for the past few weeks. Dr. Samuel J. Mixter has just purchased the well-known Mrs. Thomas M. Clark, et al., property at 107 Audubon road, junction of Jersey street, which consists of what is considered one of the finest private dwellings in this section of the city. There are 18 large sleeping apartments, besides other rooms for various purposes, and six bathrooms. The house is a four-story brick one and occupies 3004 square feet of land. The total tax valuation is \$39,000, but this does not nearly represent the actual worth of the estate. Dr. Mixter intends to make extensive improvements, including the adding of another story to the house.

Dr. T. Dennis and Reginald Boardman, Ames building, were the brokers. One of the most important leases of business property closed in the Back Bay in a long time is that effected through the office of Whitecomb & Company. Devonshire building, whereby the Fiske Rubber Company closes a lease for 20 years of a handsome new building to be erected especially for it at 811 to 813 Boylston street.

The new structure will be built by J. Summer Draper and Mark Temple Dowling, and will be one of the most modern of its kind in the city. The plans are by Arthur H. Bowditch and show a magnificent building five stories high, entirely of fireproof construction, to cost above the land more than \$100,000.

It will have a frontage of nearly 29 feet and will be equipped with freight and passenger elevators, being entirely occupied by the Fiske Company. The Boylston street elevation will be of selected buff tapestry brick of rough texture, laid with very white joints, the first story being entirely of light gray terra cotta and polished granite. The other four stories will be of brick, with gray and green terra cotta trimmings.

BEACON HILL-SOUTH END. Charles N. Goodrich has sold at auction for the Merchants Cooperative Bank of Boston the estate numbered 12 Spring street, West Roxbury. It comprises a 2½-story 10-room frame house and stable and 9032 feet of land, all assessed for \$3200, at which price it was bought by N. Harafatias, who will immediately improve the property.

Henry W. Savage reports final papers

passed in the sale made by his office of the property at 67 Esmond street, Dorchester, consisting of a 2½-story frame house and 4483 feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$6800, of which \$1800 is on the land. Helen L. Towle conveyed to Frederick L. Duncanson.

R. S. Fitch has sold for Richard C. Humphreys, trustee, eight lots containing a total of 23,118 feet of land fronting on Neponset avenue and Mill street, Dorchester. The purchaser, Patrick O'Hearn, will immediately improve the property.

William Kenney of the Sub-Realty Company has sold for Alice F. Ruston of Swampscott her three-story six-apartment frame house and 3924 feet of land at 132 Dakota street, corner of and numbered 427 on Geneva avenue, Dorchester. Of the total taxed value of \$13,300, the land carries a rating of \$1300. Erwin C. White, the purchaser, pays considerably more than the assessed value, and gives in part payment a tract of 24,000 feet of uninhabited land, comprising six lots on Hill street, West Roxbury, this being valued at 15 cents per foot.

PLYMPTON HOMESTEAD SOLD.

The Chapin farm agency has sold for the owner, E. T. Ford of South Hanson, his old-fashioned homestead farm situated on West street, one mile from Plympton green, Plympton, Plymouth county, containing 10 acres of land, a substantial residence of seven rooms, a commodious barn and a fruit orchard. The estate was sold to John B. Burke of Mountinboro, N. H., who has already taken possession. The price paid is not made public.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Notices of intention to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Frankfort st., 22; Anna Marline, F. A. Norcross; brick stores and tenements, Boston st., 111-113; Sumner Avenue, Arthur H. Bowditch; brick mercantile, Hebrew st., 81; John Oak, wood dwelling, Haycock st., 15; M. E. Nolan, S. J. Ranney; wood dwelling, 21-23; F. B. Greene, trustee; after completion; Salem st., 207; L. Carpenello, M. M. Kalman, after tenements; Hawley st., 84; Henry B. Cabot; after mercantile, Mt. Vernon st., 62; E. B. Adams; after dwelling, Mass. ave., 618-20; city of Boston; after Gold st., 81; R. F. and A. Johnson; after dwelling, Dorchester ave., 379; Gordon Dexter; after dwelling, Haverhill st., 67; John A. Durand; after dwelling.

All floors will be of granolithic covered with linoleum or similar material. All wiring to desks will be placed in conduits concealed in the floors with outlets arranged near any desk in any location.

There will be four electric elevators of the latest model, direct traction type, combining maximum of safety and efficiency of operation. The building will be equipped with a mechanical ventilating system. The lighting will be universal ceiling illumination.

The plans and specifications were prepared by Peabody & Stearns, architects; Hollis French and Allen Hubbard, heating and ventilating engineers, under the supervision of the telephone company engineering department.

Americans Who Went to Canada a Few Years Ago Are Returning in Large Numbers to the Northwest.

EMIGRATION TIDE OF HOME-SEEKERS REVERSES TREND

WASHINGTON—The tide of emigration of home seekers to Canada, which has been the subject of great concern to the administrators of the public domain for the last few years, has turned, in the opinion of the officials of the reclamation service. Thousands have returned and a great many more are expected back soon.

Clarence J. Blanchard, statistician of the reclamation service, who is in the field inspecting irrigation projects, reports to the headquarters of the service here that he has interviewed a great number of settlers in Montana who had tried the Canadian experiment, but were glad enough to return home.

They stated that practically every American farmer in Alberta, where the Canadian government maintains an irrigation project, was anxious to get back if he could sell his holdings in the dominion. It is estimated by the reclamation service that 15,000 emigrants have returned.

The purchaser of the property at 605 Massachusetts avenue, near Shawmut avenue, just sold by Barnet Finklestone, is Simon Gerrier. There is a three-story and basement brick building, fitted into stores and apartments and occupying 1680 square feet of land, taxed for \$3900. The total taxed value is \$19,000.

Theresa Silverman has purchased the parcel at Warren avenue from the James L. Plympton estate. The title came through Samuel Goldsmith. It has a total assessment of \$9700, of which \$4200 is on the 2833 square feet of land. There are four-story swell-front brick houses near Dartmouth street.

Russel B. Spratt et ux. have bought from Anna M. B. Bryant the property numbered 10 Berwick park, between Columbus avenue and Carlton street.

The rating of \$9100 is on a three-story and basement swell-front brick house, occupying 2205 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$4100.

The sale of the estate at 24 Rose street, a four-story brick apartment house, has been made by Mendall Basham to Morris Magid. It is between Albany street and Harrison avenue and valued at \$7200, of which \$1800 is on the 888 square feet of land.

A three-story and basement brick house at 23 Appleton street, near the corner of Berkeley street, has been sold to Henry H. Green by Sarah Greenbaum. It has a total assessment of \$8600, the 1040 square feet of land being rated at \$2600.

ROXBURY-DORCHESTER.

A block of frame houses numbered 233 to 238 Humboldt avenue, corner of Homestead street, Elm Hill, Roxbury, has been transferred by John O'Neil, et al., to Bella B. Bonfield. They occupy 3399 square feet of land, which is rated at \$6900, while \$25,000 is the total assessment. The new owner bought for investment.

Charles N. Goodrich has sold at auction for the Merchants Cooperative Bank of Boston the estate numbered 12 Spring street, West Roxbury. It comprises a 2½-story 10-room frame house and stable and 9032 feet of land, all assessed for \$3200, at which price it was bought by N. Harafatias, who will immediately improve the property.

Henry W. Savage reports final papers

COLLEGE NAMES LAWYER ENVOY

CITY OF MEXICO—Burton W. Wilson, B. A., LL. D., of the University of Nebraska, has just been named by the trustees of that institution as its representative to Mexico's centennial celebration and the opening of the University of Mexico.

Mr. Wilson came to Mexico five years ago. Here he has established a reputation as one of the foremost corporation and international lawyers in the country.

ORDERS MINE RESCUE STATIONS

VICTORIA, B. C.—The British Columbia government has placed orders in Pittsburgh for complete apparatus for three mine rescue stations to be installed in Crows Nest Pass and on Vancouver island in the coal areas.

Martin Griffin of 68 Monument avenue, Victoria, B. C.—The British Columbian government has placed orders in Pittsburgh for complete apparatus for three mine rescue stations to be installed in Crows Nest Pass and on Vancouver island in the coal areas.

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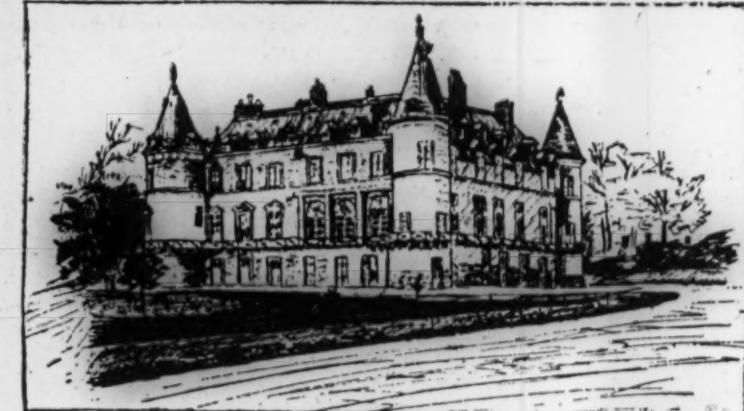
THE HOME FORUM

CHATEAU DE RAMBOUILLET

TOURISTS whose stay in Paris is short seldom include a visit to Rambouillet, the President's official summer home, in their itinerary of the capital's environs. And yet, although the chateau has no great architectural interest, the grounds far surpass the Versailles gardens in size, and natural beauty. These grounds consist of a parterre, three parks and a farm, where the first merino sheep in France were kept, having been brought back from Spain by Napoleon.

The English park with its chalets and tiny streams is approached through an avenue of Louisiana cypresses, which is unique in Europe. Beyond the village of Rambouillet lies a vast forest.

President Fallières' favorite distraction is a game of billiards, and he has broken the record of former President Grevy, who was also an adept. He has converted the marble hall which used to serve as the guard room into a billiard room, and during his sojourns few evenings go by that neighboring notables are not invited to join the game. M. Fallières usually passes part of each spring and autumn at Rambouillet. During the summer he always manages to spend a few weeks, in the interim of official trips, at L'ouppillon, the old home-stead of the Fallières family in the south of France. Since he has been President this homestead has been en-



THE CHATEAU.
Official summer home of the President of France.

tirely done over. It is a simple manor house in the midst of a vineyard country. The transformation of the guard room into a billiard hall is only one of the many changes that have taken place at Rambouillet since it became a presidential mansion. Perhaps the most radical of these is the conversion of Napoleon's bathroom into an office.

Ever since the end of the eighteenth century the chateau of Rambouillet has been intimately connected with the affairs of the heads of the nation. It was purchased by the crown during the reign of Louis XVI. Signs of that monarch's

occupancy are not hard to find. In the parks he constructed a small temple, an artificial grotto and a dairy, where Marie Antoinette played milkmaid with her court ladies as she did at Versailles and at the Pre Catalan farm. Later, Charles X. signed his abdication at Rambouillet.

The chateau was originally crown property, but after Francis I's reign it passed into the hands of the Marquis de Rambouillet. His wife was the head of that brilliant literary group that made the name of Rambouillet famous in history. For over a century the chateau remained private property.

Economy is the parent of integrity, of liberty, and of ease; and the beauties sister of temperance and of cheerfulness.—Hawkesworth.

The Mayor of Tokio

Yukio Ozaki, the mayor of Tokio, who was recently in London, has had a varied political career. The study of John Stuart Mill made our visitor an ardent advocate of representative government in the days when such opinions were held to be treasonable in Japan, so that in 1887 he was deported, and came to this country. He returned in 1890, and was elected to the first House of Representatives, where he distinguished himself so highly that in 1897 he was made minister of education. Soon after his appointment he made a speech, in which occurred the words, "Suppose that Japan should ever become a republic." This was considered disrespectful to the Emperor, and Mr. Ozaki had to resign. He is now a parliamentary free lance, and so has found time to serve as mayor of Tokio since 1903.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

SCIENCE

Blessings on Science! When the earth seem'd old,
When faith grew doting and the reason cold,
Twas she discovered that the world was young,
And taught a language to its lisping tongue;
Twas she disclosed a future to its view
And made old knowledge pale before the new.
—Charles Mackay.

Look round the habitable world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it, pursue.
—Dryden (after Juvenal).

REFLECTION

EVERY Christian Scientist is endeavoring to grasp the teaching and practice which helps to bring his thoughts into harmony with the divine Mind. A question which is not always clear to the new student is that of reflection. We say in Science that all God's children are the reflection of the one Mind. The beginner is apt to ask why we do not all manifest the same degree of intelligence. Well, why don't we? The one Mind is there alike for all, unchanging and unchangeable, and "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptations and bestowals" ("Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 13), and the Bible declares that "God is no respecter of persons." Perhaps the following illustration will help to solve this problem of reflection for others as it did for the writer.

We can all picture mentally a class being instructed in singing. The teacher wishing the class to reproduce a certain note, gives them the sound from a

Endowed a Newspaper

Kant, the great philosopher, cultivated peculiar habits which enabled him to accomplish a certain work in the world, says the London Globe. From the day he began to write until 60 years later we are assured that he kept the first two hours of the morning free from interruption, even eating his breakfast alone. No matter what the emergency, his family or servants dared not disturb him in these two hours of meditation. The rest of the morning until 1 o'clock was given to his work. At 2 o'clock he dined, always with invited guests, usually those interested in different pursuits from his own. Kant's effort was to rest and amuse his mind by contact with as many diverse intellects and characters as possible.

Kant entered the university of his native place when 16, but circumstances prevented him from taking his degree until 16 years later. So wedged was he to the scenes of his youth that it is said that he was never beyond a radius of 30 miles from the seat of learning to which he owed so much and which was so greatly indebted to him.

His Literary Taste

There is a story of Thomas Bailey Aldrich to the effect that his editorial sanctum was for a long time shared by a favorite dog—a red setter. One day the dog ate up a sonnet.

"Poor creature," remarked Mr. Aldrich sympathetically, "How could he know that it was doggerel?"

Why They Came

THE NOTE BOOK

Some interesting facts of language, in English and American.

ONE is always coming upon interesting relations of words which one had never thought of, but which are plain enough when attention is called to them. Such a connection exists between the two very excellent words "antic" and "antique." We all know that an antique is likely to have something of an "antic" grace to eyes full of modern fashions, but we have not all noted that the two words are one. In the seventeenth century the spelling antique became restricted in popular use to the treasures of a former time, and antic began to have the deflected meaning of odd, grotesque. So when we speak of a youngster's antics we are getting things somewhat mixed.

Boston

and her suburbs present more localities rich in historical and biographical associations, more beautiful scenes, interesting museums and charming summer resorts than any other city in America.

Boston was the home or scene of action of the majority of the artists, authors, educators, philanthropists and divines whose lives and works first gave the United States a place in art and literature among the nations.—National Magazine.

Economy is the parent of integrity, of liberty, and of ease; and the beauties sister of temperance and of cheerfulness.—Hawkesworth.

To be sure one has not heard the word in

Boston, but perhaps all circles here are too homogeneous to need a pudding stick.

But speaking of American, there is certainly one excellent word which has a right to be called good English and is also true American. Yet it is a word which even Americans are inclined to discredit, perhaps because they do not know from what good stock it sprung and how legitimately our speech has come by it. The Century dictionary gives full favor and an honest pedigree to the word boss, meaning a master or foreman of a piece of work. We had it from our Dutch ancestors of New Amsterdam and Albany. This word is "baas" in Dutch and means just what it does in American; also the head of the house and more remotely a cousin or kinsman. "Een timmermanns baas," a boss carpenter, is a thoroughly good expression in Dutch, and our more general use of the word has its authority in Dutch, too, as in a line quoted by the Century—the choice a happy augury in this end of the century dictionary—"de vrouwe is de baas" (the wife is the master). While young Americans slang application, a "boss dinner" or a "boss book" is not admitted under the mantle of the dictionary's charity, even this is not one half so vulgar as we have supposed when we substitute for the word the Dutch idea, and say a master dinner or book.

Our English cousins often refer with some merriment to what they call the American language, and a London paper is responsible for the statement that a new word has lately been introduced into American—namely "pudding stick," meaning some young lady who knows how to bring various elements of a mixed social circle into pleasant relations. To

be sure one has not heard the word in

some interesting particulars of the silver discoveries at Cobalt, about 300 miles north of Toronto, in the Canadian Highlands, are given in the last number of Chambers Journal. In that year the government of Ontario was building a railway through northern Ontario for the purpose of opening up the country. The first discovery is credited to Fred La Rose, a working blacksmith, who can neither read nor write, attached to the railway construction gang. It is said he threw a hammer at a rabbit scampering past, and when picking up his hammer had his attention attracted by a white streak on the rock surface. Two other men also discovered mineral about the same time, and proceeded to stake out claims. La Rose took Mr. Martin, the railroad contractor, into his confidence. The latter helped him to stake out his claim, and received in return a half-interest in the property. Shortly afterward La Rose sold his share to the Timmins Brothers of Ottawa for the paltry sum of \$25,000. The Timmins and Mr. Martin worked the property together for some time, but eventually converted it into company and named it La Rose.

In 1905 no less than \$1,500,000 worth of silver was produced. In 1907 the production was four times as great, while 1908 showed a return of over \$8,000,000.

Taxicabs Known in Seventeenth Century

"That the taxicab and the odometer are not new is easily proven by a look into history," says Edwin G. Baldwin, inventor of the auto guide, who, in applying for a patent on his clever device, looked carefully into similar devices for the last two hundred years. Two centuries ago the principle of the taxicab and the odometer were known in England, and an advertisement in the London Daily Courant of January 13, 1711, announces that at the sign of Seven Stars under the plaza of Covent garden a chariot was on view that would travel without horses and "measure the mile as it goes." It was capable of reversing and turning and "could go up hill as easily as on ground." Further back than that the Chinese had a vehicle which not only carried its passengers but dropped a pebble in a receptacle to measure off every mile that was travelled.—Springfield Republican.

I walked with self mid shadows grim,
That filled my soul with night;
Men's love was cold; mine eyes were dim;
God's face was hid from sight.

Self

I parted ways with self in fear,
To tread my path alone;
I found that sunshine bright and clear
Upon my pathway shone;

And God was good, and men were kind;

No dimness veiled my eyes;
And even sorrow left behind
More clear and sunny skies.

—Lorena C. Hodges.

Deviser of the Crystal Palace

An ancient proposal to transfer the "Zoo" to the Crystal Palace is opportunely revived during the strawberry season, for the financial "white elephant" at Sydenham was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, after whom the popular Paxton strawberry is named. Paxton was gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, and devised the Crystal Palace upon the plan of a large conservatory he had erected at Chatsworth. He became the Duke's personal friend, and some snob has recorded his astonishment on finding himself seated at dinner next to the former gardener.—Exchange.

Stone walls do not a prison make
Nor iron bars a cage;
Minds innocent and quiet take
That for an hermitage.
—Richard Lovelace (1650).

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

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Boston, Mass.

PICTURE PUZZLE



What boy's name?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
PUZZLE,
Hose.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE
CHARADE: Son, net; sound.

The Inventor of the Modern Flute

THEOBALD BOEHM was the inventor of the modern flute. At 16 years of age he made an instrument for himself, patterned after one with four keys loaned him by a friend. Then he began to blow the flute with gleeful enthusiasm in all his spare time, not especially to the delight of his friends and neighbors. He was a proficient goldsmith, and was also skilled in the mechanic arts. He tried in time to make essential improvement in the keys, springs and pads of his flute, but found equality of tone and perfect tuning to be impossible, because the proper spacing of the tone holes required too great a spreading of the fingers. In order

that the tone holes might be of the right size and be placed at acoustically correct points, it was necessary to devise an entirely new system of fingerings. He could not remodel the flute without sacrificing the facility in playing which had been gained by 20 years' practice.

In 1832 he constructed the ring-keyed flute upon which he played in London and Paris, where its advantages were at once recognized by artists.

There were still difficulties which only

a change in the bore of the flute could overcome, and it was not until 1851 that he perfected the flute which took the prize at the world's exposition in London and in Paris in 1851. The tone holes might be of the right size and be placed at acoustically correct points, it was necessary to devise an entirely new system of fingerings. He could not remodel the flute without sacrificing the facility in playing which had been gained by 20 years' practice.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

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Democracy's Peril

WHEN there occur such untoward events in a body politic as have happened in the city of Lawrence, a grievous blow is dealt to democracy and to those that believe it to be best for the world. Perhaps the results are more fraught with danger to the country when they happen in a restricted area like Lawrence, where on a small but complete scale the system of universal suffrage has full play, than when they happen so as to affect men and things of a more national complexion.

Our readers are aware that in England several boroughs under the then law were disenfranchised in the last century because of their corruption in the exercise of their franchise. It may be urged that these furnish no parallel to a case like that of Lawrence which did not immediately concern the exercise of the suffrage, while in the English cases there were positive instances of corrupt votes by individuals or by the municipality. But they do furnish a parallel in incident, inasmuch as both are deplorable examples of the direct or indirect effect of the wrong use of the suffrage. Were the voter really careful to assert his rights and really anxious to protect himself and his fellow citizens from venality and inefficiency, he would so exercise his franchise as to make it very certain that no improper or weak person could be elected to public office. But such is not the practise of the American voter, who loudly demands a privilege and forgets its duties. In a community where the suffrage is freely given to thousands of men who are in no way fitted to exercise it and whose use of it is a constant menace to true freedom of government, it is the solemn duty of those whose education, knowledge and training gives them a clearer moral view to exercise their right of voting to the salvation of the state.

It must be remembered always that democracy, as we know it today, is, as a matter of practical history, an innovation. It has existed in America and France not much more than a century, though it has existed in England much longer under the forms of a constitutional monarchy. For one generation of democracy, the world can show twenty of monarchy or some of its cognate forms; monarchy at least has a store of precedents on which to draw, and has to show, moreover, in many countries an intimacy of personal relation between ruler and people that has never yet been shown in any democracy. We are making precedents, and these precedents will be followed according as they may be good or bad. It behoves us, then, if we wish the continued existence of a truly democratic form of government, to sacrifice our personal vanity and to admit that the state has the right to have the services of men that may be our superiors. There are no nobilities in the cult of the second rate, it is a sham and an insidious danger to our country.

Popular government in many cases, under our loose methods of bestowing the franchise, comes perilously close to the point where it must be on the defensive, or else show power of amendment. We are only beginning to understand what popular government means, because we are only beginning to understand our mutual duties. Constitutions, declarations of independence and bills of rights are so many pieces of paper, so many empty flourishes and specimens of wordy bombast, do we not find them on honesty and patriotism. We must understand that we have no right to misgovern ourselves, and that it is only by governing ourselves well can we guard against tyranny.

Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt and New York

SIMULTANEOUS announcements are made in Beverly and in Oyster Bay to the effect that the President and Colonel Roosevelt have decided to preserve an attitude of neutrality in political affairs. The statement from Beverly has reference to the whole country and to the fall campaign. The statement from Oyster Bay is equally general, but it is qualified by the words, "for the present." There is little doubt that these announcements have been made as the result of conference and serious consideration of the situation, and with full recognition of the delicate position occupied by both the President and the ex-President in state and national affairs. Their influence is so great, to put it briefly, that they must be all the more careful in the use they make of it.

Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt would not hold the place they now occupy in the politics of the country and the councils of their party if they were lacking in caution and shrewdness. Politics, they know full well, is not a game of chance, but one in which foresight, skill and discretion are requisites. They realize, too, having been successful in the game, that there is a point at which their interference would be resented, just as there is a point at which their advice and assistance would be welcome. The cry of "dictation" has already been raised in Albany, and it is a cry that can be made effective by the machine leaders if the attitude of the President or the ex-President should seem to justify it.

However, the time will come when Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt will not only be excused in taking sides, but be driven to do so by the force of circumstances and the demands of public opinion. Then their entrance into the political fight will be natural and graceful, as their avoidance of it at the present moment is tactful and politic.

Good Marksman-ship

WE CAN congratulate ourselves that in our militia regiments there are such good marksmen as can make the score of 114 consecutive bullseyes at 500 yards, the record made on Wednesday at Wakefield by Corporal Schofield of the fifth Massachusetts regiment. As creditable was Sergeant Wahlstrom's score of 33 bullseyes at 800 yards, and by it he has upheld the honor of that very meritorious body of men, the United States marine corps. The American has always been good at the use of firearms; the nature of their lives in the new country was such, that for protection and sustenance the early settlers had to become proficient first in the use of the musket, then in that of the rifle. This use of firearms, and the great demand for those that were

at once light and serviceable, developed a mechanical ingenuity that early showed itself in the excellence of our rifled arms. We owe a debt as well to German gunmakers whose products were used in Pennsylvania, and who in some instances became citizens of that state in the eighteenth century.

But the peculiar favorite and pride of the American for a hundred years has been the rifle; in the matter of smooth-bore sporting arms the English can easily hold their own, but since the days of the small-caliber squirrel rifle, we have been quite able to supply ourselves with the best of rifled arms, and work like that done at Wakefield shows that we can still use them after we have made them.

Good rifle shooting calls essentially for three things: Care, temperance and self-control. It is like golf, if one does not keep cool and fails to retain a freedom from physical superfluities, one is beaten by the game. It calls for the nicest calculation, especially in these days of long ranges, and no man can finger a trigger so as to "squeeze out" his shot lovingly but crisply, that lets his eye wander or his wrist falter. He must gauge the wind and observe the light, he must allow for the state of the atmosphere and the condition of his rifle, and above all must possess a calm and modest knowledge that if he does his best he can hit the mark.

The effective range of firearms has been increased at a rate that is very striking when a comparison is made with other periods. The English yeoman who shot the long bow in the Hundred Years War could drive a shaft some 250 yards and make it stick. When we compare this range with the 120 yards of the Brown Bess of Marlborough's time, and this again with the tremendous range of the modern rifle of which our government's improved Springfield is an example, we see the importance of a body of trained marksmen that can shoot accurately at 1000 yards. We are yet in a state of development when we need for our protection the ability to use military means in their proper way, and to enforce those rights on our own behalf which experience has taught us are at present necessary for the world's advancement. It is for this reason that all good citizens ought to commend the thorough work at the targets of two Americans, the one a member of the militia forces of a state and the other a member of a part of our regular sea establishment.

Money and Morals

THERE is a report that the syndicate holding moving picture rights intends to appeal to the courts in Boston to prevent any interference with its exhibitions of pictures of the prize fight between Jeffries and Johnson. The syndicate has invested hundreds of thousands of dollars in these pictures, and wishes to make money on its investment. For this reason it is said to purpose an appeal to the courts, presumably on the equity side. Greed is not often humorous, but it is sometimes artless, and these gentlemen that seek to invoke the aid of a court of equity in forestalling the efforts of municipal officers, public bodies and clergymen to prevent an exhibition that is brutal in itself and will probably encourage more brutality, have taken the pains to show greed in all its nakedness. Their point is a very nice one; they have laid out money and may get a return on it; it is unlawful to prevent a man from having a return on his money; therefore, they must be let alone. It does not matter to them that this exhibition has for subject what has already caused the worst forms of public disorder; their lofty insistence on their gains cannot stoop to that. They argue that as a man has a constitutional right to buy cloth, he can buy a yard of turkey red; he has a constitutional right to carry it if he choose, and if he happens to carry it in his hand, and he happens to meet a bull, then if the bull becomes unruly, it is entirely owing to the bull's bad taste. Nor again will these acute men of business let themselves be blinded by any sentimental tenderness about young boys and girls, and public order and decency and like academic tediums. They say, very truly, that if they do not get their money back, they will never see it again. There is a tear in their voice when they make this plea; between their sensibility and their ardor for the soothing aid of chancery they present figures that ought to appeal to all that take sympathetic views.

It is to be doubted, nevertheless, whether their fatuous selfishness will get them beyond the threshold of the courts. They must make their appeal in behalf of money's prey in the face of the grossest and most notorious cases of public disorder wherein white and black have disgraced the name of human being, and they must meet the fact that those outbreaks and crimes were caused solely by an exhibition in one place that they would multiply and scatter broadcast in a thousand. They must pretend ignorance of the plainest cause and effect, if they try to show that the exhibition of these pictures is not such an inciting to riot as brings it clearly within the control of the police powers of the state, and must do this in the face of common knowledge. Whatever be the outcome, should their boldness induce these men to put their names to complaints and bills, they will at least have added to the already swollen list of "undesirable citizens" for future warning.

VIEWED entirely from the standpoint of harmony and efficiency in the navy department, and without any regard for the personal aspects of the controversy, the retirement of Chief Constructor Capps must be hailed as a welcome step. If Secretary Meyer was to remain in the cabinet, or, to put it in another way, if he was to remain in the cabinet and be something more than a mere figurehead in the department for whose conduct he is accountable, it was inevitable that those assigned to assist him in his tasks should be in agreement with him, or that they should make room for others who would be in sympathy with his policy and his plans.

It became clear during the congressional committee hearings last winter with regard to Secretary Meyer's naval reorganization scheme that Chief Constructor Capps was not friendly to the proposed changes.

It may be that Constructor Capps' open opposition to the Meyer plan has been based on theories of naval organization which, in his view, have appeared to be incontrovertibly sound, as they were inspired, no doubt, by the most conscientious motives. But the point is that Secretary Meyer is the head of the department, the one man answerable to the executive and responsible to the people for its conduct, and that unless he could command the obedience and enlist the cooperation of those under him he would be rendered worse than useless in his office.

A NEW ENGLAND sea captain was quoted recently as saying that conditions have so changed in recent years, and mainly as a consequence of the decline of our merchant marine, that the hardy sons of the country are no longer in evidence before the mast. The life of a sailor, he claimed, has ceased to be attractive to American boys. A contemporary rather too hastily accepts the New England skipper's statement as correct, and undertakes to explain the cause of the alleged repugnance of American-born youth to the seafaring life. Why, it asks, should an able-bodied man work for \$20 a month and bad food aboard a ship, subject to all the perils of the deep, under a stern discipline and deprived of much that makes life worth living, when he can get a better wage on a farm and all the comforts of life in addition?

The answer to this is that American boys in greater number year after year are seeking employment at sea. The navy department, for instance, reports that 96 per cent of the enlisted men on the cruisers and battleships are American citizens, and that more than 90 per cent of these are American born. Again, the bureau of navigation of the department of commerce and labor reports a similar state of things in the merchant marine. It appears that in 1894 only 22,143 of the 90,312 shipments of sailors on American vessels were American citizens. This was less than one-fourth, but of the 180,942 shipments of seamen on American vessels in 1909, 89,745 were American citizens and of these a large majority were American born.

Two things would appear from these figures, first, that the New England sea captain bases his statements on conditions that existed up to a short time ago but that exist no more; and, second, that if advanced statesmanship would provide means whereby American shipping might be revived, we should experience no difficulty whatever in manning the restored merchant marine with native American seamen.

THE fact that William is the given name of the four Republicans who have been proposed as candidates for the governorship of New York serves as a reminder that there have been more Presidents and other high officials of that name than of any other. It seems that in politics, as in other fields of human endeavor, "where there's a 'Will' there's a way."

THE ingenious Pepys often says of some incident or thing in his life that it "did please me mightily." His capacity to be pleased mightily was great and expansive, and ranged from official appointment and royal graciousness to camel cloaks and roasted turkeys; everything, nearly, that formed part of the kaleidoscope of man's daily round interested and pleased him. It has been called a zest in life, but that, we think, was but an attribute. If any one reads the Diary, he cannot but observe that Pepys was always about some business or other, always doing something and always interested in it; indeed, the more he worked, the more he laid occupation under contribution to feed his interest. His view was not a very lofty one, and yet he did a good deal of his duty, for he was the best official there was at the admiralty of those days, and his industry was untiring.

Pepys was simply lucky in that he discovered, perhaps unconsciously, that everything in the world can be made a part of a picture that holds and enthrals us. We cannot wait for tomorrow to see prodigies; they are about us on every hand now. It has often been said that there is no one that cannot tell us something interesting out of his experience; it is true enough, and we are the losers if we do not profit by it. Pepys was very much interested in his own doings, but only more than in others. He was in some respects a Boswell without a Johnson, lacking that majestic idol to point out his faults and suffer his society. But his practise of having interests on all hands is one that should be followed by every one. He was a tremendous man of affairs and well-nigh wore himself out, yet he was no slave to them. He could work and he could play, and one was complement to the other.

The man that works, as he calls it, and does nothing else, is pleasing himself overmuch with his own virtue. The chances are overwhelming that he does this because he likes it, not because he does not like it. He may amass a fortune, but he gains nothing else, and has as a sad result the loss of the power to be "pleased mightily." He labors to gain an end that retires beyond fruition in geometrical proportion to his self-absorption. Green fields are not entirely where they are for the purpose of providing hay; blue sky is to be looked at, fresh air is to be sniffed. All of us remember how Sir Roger de Coverley prided himself on the strength of his morning hems, and that he very sensibly loved clear air for this. But Sir Roger would never have inhaled the morning freshness as he liked had he waited breathless for the flying coach that should whisk him every morning to his work in his wainscoted room in the Temple. If Walton had feverishly stayed by his drapery in Chancery Lane he might have laid more by, but, to our loss, the barbel and swift pike would have been unsung.

All these men were busy, but not about one thing. The moving, joyous, ever-changing world rolled at their feet, displaying at every turn a fresh delight; it may have been the waxen effigies over the chantry in Westminster Hall, or ship biscuit, or the best way to cut ground bait, that engrossed our old friends. But one and all saw ground into the secret that we are here always to be happy, but not idle.

IN MAKING public his attitude toward the various "factions" of his party, Mr. Roosevelt sets forth his purpose of keeping in the middle of the road and within easy hand-shaking distance of all whom he may meet. He is not preparing to burn any bridges, for he has the foresight to see, no doubt, that they will all be needed as means for getting the party hosts together before the arrival of election day next November.

IT HAS been proposed that the motto, "More schools and fewer dreadnaughts," which is gaining world-wide popularity, should have added to it, "and less teaching of the glory and desirability of warfare in the schools we now have."

THE submarine boat Salmon has steamed all the way from Massachusetts to Bermuda at an average speed of ten miles an hour, but it made the trip not under the water, as its name might suggest, but on the surface.

American-Born Sailors

Being Mightily Pleased